

## JUDICIARY OF COOK COUNTY.

## Superior Court Judges.

JOE E. GARY, Chief Justice.  
HENRY M. SHEPARD.  
THEODORE BRENTANO.  
HENRY V. FREEMAN.  
ARTHUR H. CHETLAIN.  
JOHN B. PAYNE.  
JOHN A. LINN, Clerk.

## Circuit Court Judges.

M. F. TULEY, Chief Justice.  
R. S. TUTHILL.  
R. W. CLIFFORD.  
EDMUND W. BURKE.  
ELBRIDGE HANEY.  
JOHN GIBBONS.  
O. A. HORTON.  
CHAS. G. NEELY.

## County Court.

JUDGE.....ORRIN R. CARTER  
CLERK.....PHILIP KNOPF

## Probate Court.

JUDGE.....C. C. KOHLSAAT  
CLERK.....A. O. COOPER  
SHERIFF.....JAMES PEASE  
STATE'S ATTORNEY.....CHARLES S. DENEEN  
CLERK OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.....E. J. MAGERSTADT.

## LEADING MEMBERS OF THE BAR

WM. C. EAKINS,  
Attorney at Law,  
Suite 119 Hartford Building  
Telephone Express 572.  
CHICAGO. - ILL.

JOHN R. PARKER,  
Attorney at Law.  
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,  
Northeast Corner  
La Salle and Monroe Sts.,  
Chicago.

ANDREW J. RYAN,  
ATTORNEY AND  
COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
616-618-620 Reaper Block,  
Telephone Main 4294.  
CHICAGO.

N. M. PLOTKE,  
Attorney and  
Counselor,  
Room 18, 31 N. Clark St., Chicago.  
Licenses, 411 Cleveland Ave.  
Notary Public. Phone North 10.

D. L. MORRILL,  
Attorney  
And COUNSELOR AT LAW.  
1210 Title and Trust Bldg.,  
100 WASHINGTON ST.  
CHAS. H. CRAWFORD  
Attorney and  
Counselor at Law,  
1220 Chamber of Commerce Bld.,  
CHICAGO.

Prentiss, Hall & Gregg  
Attorneys at Law,  
514-515 First National Bank Bldg  
Telephone Main 2403.

ARMAND F. TEEFY,  
Attorney at Law,  
84-86 LA SALLE ST.,  
Suite 301-302. CHICAGO.  
TELEPHONE MAIN 1005.

KICKHAM SCANLAN,  
LAWYER.  
Suite 1107 Ashland Bldg., Chicago  
Telephone Main 3841.

JUDSON F. GOING,  
Attorney at Law.  
612 Title and Trust Building,  
100 Washington Street.  
Telephone Main 2703.

R. F. RUNYAN. E. F. RUNYAN, JR.  
Notary Public.

LAW OFFICE  
—OF—  
RUNYAN & RUNYAN  
95 Washington St.  
Rooms 22 & 23. Tel. Main 2711.

WILLIAM H. TATGE,  
Attorney & Counselor,  
Rooms 644-645,  
78 and 79 Dearborn Street  
Unity Building. Tel. Main 5078.  
CHICAGO.

CLAYTON E. CRAFTS. GEO. M. STEVENS.  
Master in Chancery.

CRAFTS & STEVENS,  
Attorneys and Counselors  
AT LAW.  
Rooms 717, 718 & 719 Stock Exchange Bldg.,  
TELEPHONE MAIN 1875.

Henry M. Coburn  
ATTORNEY  
—AND—  
Counselor at Law  
Room 44, 92 La Salle St.  
Cor. Washington and La Salle Sts.  
Telephone Main 4907.

McFadon & Glennon,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Suite 509 The Temple  
EDWARD T. GLENNON,  
MASTER IN CHANCERY  
CIRCUIT COURT.  
Telephone M. 2998.

John T. Richards,  
ATTORNEY  
—AND—  
Counselor at Law.  
Room 42, 140 DEARBORN ST.  
Telephone Main 5308.

Telephone Main 4453.

LOUIS KARCHER  
Attorney  
at Law...  
Suite 704 and 705 "THE OXFORD,"  
86 La Salle Street.

## LEADING CORPORATION LAWYERS.

Harry Rubens, Robins & Mott, Gust F. Fischer

RUBENS & MOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors

CORPORATION LAW A SPECIALTY.  
Stock Exchange Building, CHICAGO.

HIRAN H. CODY, ARTHUR H. CODY, ROSE REED CODY.

HIRAN H. CODY & SONS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
44 TO 45 REAPER BLOCK,  
Tel. 2995. 97 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

ROBERT S. ILES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Suite 226 Association Building,  
153 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

C. Porter Johnson  
General  
Attorney.  
United States Branch  
London Guarantee and  
Accident Co., Ltd.  
CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.

Luther Laflin Mills,  
...LAWYER...  
122 La Salle St. CHICAGO.

T. Maurice Mordock. Philip H. Gadsden.  
MORDECAI & GADSDEN,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
45, 46 and 47 Broad St.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A. J. Bamberger. L. J. Bamberger.  
JULIUS C. LEVI.  
A. J. & L. J. BAMBERGER  
Attorneys and Counselors.  
600-602 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA  
CORPORATION AND COMMERCIAL LAW.  
Refer to Commercial, Real Estate, Bank, Life, Marine,  
Fire, Insurance, etc. in all states.

CHAS. O. BLACK,  
ATTORNEY.  
Corporation and Commercial Law.  
New York Life Building,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

EDWIN S. CRAIG  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. NICHOLAS BUILDING,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
President's National Bank, Pittsburgh  
The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh

Carter, Hughes & Kellogg,  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.  
WALTER E. CARTER. 98 Broadway and  
CHARLES H. HUGHES. 6 Wall St.,  
EDWARD J. KELLOGG. NEW YORK

Elbert H. Gary,  
LAWYER,  
Suite 857, 858, 859, 861 THE ROCKET  
CHICAGO.  
Telephone Harrison 89.

Frederick S. Baird  
ATTORNEY AND  
COUNSELOR AT LAW  
1007-9 TEUTONIC BLDG.,  
172 Washington St.  
TEL. MAIN 4480. CHICAGO.

JOHN C. KING. ALFRED H. GROSS.  
497 W. Congress St. 2330 Indiana Ave.

KING & GROSS,  
Attorneys and Counselors  
—AT—  
LAW.  
No. 87 E. Washington Street.  
Telephone Main 1929.

FRANK W. YOUNG. FRANK E. MAKEEL.  
THOMAS E. D. BRADLEY.

Young, Makeel & Bradley,  
Attorneys at Law,  
726 TO 730 REAPER BLK.,  
Clark and Washington Streets.  
TELEPHONE MAIN 5071.

M. C. McIntosh,  
Attorney and  
Counselor at Law.  
Suite 31-33, 95 Washington St.,  
Telephone Main 2714,  
CHICAGO.  
Residence, - Barrington.

A Little Too Smart.  
An Irishman's idea of what constitutes a successful stratagem is sometimes most amusing.

"And how is your wife after the wedding?" inquired Mr. Murphy of his friend, Mr. Doolan, whose daughter had been married two days before.

"She's well enough, excepting that she's given over a pair of elegant new kid gloves that got lost on her that evening," responded Mr. Doolan. "She's teedle!" he added, but I've advertised in the paper, and I'm thinking she'll get them back again before long. They cost Mrs. Doolan two dollars and forty-five cents."

"Ah! you afraid wholover got them will be slow to answer the advertisement?" inquired Mr. Murphy.

"It's myself that knew how to fix that," returned Mr. Doolan. "I advertised them in the paper as 'an owl cotton pair, burr-stuff' away at the seams, and worth nobody's keeping!"

E. R. WOODLE,  
Attorney and  
Counselor at Law.  
814 REAPER BLOCK,  
Corner Washington and Clark Sts.  
Telephone Main 2901. CHICAGO.

A. L. ALLEN. F. A. BLAKE.

Allen & Blake,  
ATTORNEYS  
—AND—  
COUNSELORS  
505 to 510 Unity Building,  
79 Dearborn St.,  
TELEPHONE MAIN 980. CHICAGO.

CHARLES B. PAVLICK,  
Attorney at Law.  
Telephone Main 295.

SUITES 720-22 REAPER BLOCK.  
95 AND 97 S. CLARK ST.

GEORGE H. PECK. JOHN S. MILLER.  
MERITT STARR.

PECK, MILLER & STARR,  
Counselors at Law.  
Offices 913-16 Monadnock Building,  
DEARBORN ST., S. W. COR. JACKSON,  
TELEPHONE 2718. CHICAGO.

JOHN MAYO PALMER. L. A. McDONALD.  
ROBERTSON PALMER.

PALMER, McDONALD  
& PALMER,  
Attorneys at Law,  
1109-13 Chicago Stock Exchange Building  
Telephone Main 1283.

Wm. Fenimore Cooper,  
Master in  
Chancery.  
Suite 52, 53, 54 Merchants' Bldg.,  
92 LA SALLE STREET.  
135 WASHINGTON STREET.  
TELEPHONE. - MAIN 4032.

N. H. FAIRBANKS,  
LAWYER,  
Rooms 60, 61, 62 and 63 Illinois Bank  
Building,  
115 Dearborn Street.  
TELEPHONE 10 MAIN.

Benjamin F. Richardson  
Attorney at Law,  
No. 79 CLARK STREET  
CHICAGO.  
Telephone 970.

WING, CHADBOURNE  
& LEACH,  
Attorneys and  
Counselors at Law,  
705-708 Security Bldg.,  
CHICAGO.

BIG BEIG SEASON.  
Drifting Monsters from the Arctic  
Alarm Sea Captains.

If the sharps of the sea are to be believed, 1897 will go down in history as one of the greatest years for icebergs in modern times. Many dangerous bergs have been reported.

The winter of 1897 was a famous season for bergs, as one vessel passed fifty within a radius of 200 miles. The bergs of that year, however, were not dangerous, being soft and badly cut up by the action of the sea. The year of 1850 was the most famous of them all for the floating mountains, and scores of vessels were sent to the bottom by running into them during the heavy fogs which make navigation off the Banks so dangerous at all times.

Few skippers, who have seen scores and scores of bergs, know that these monsters are hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands of years old. The inception, birth and growth of an iceberg is one of the most curious freaks of nature, and much about them is still an unexplained science.

Greenland is the home of nearly all the icebergs which terrorize the officers of transatlantic vessels, as these formed further north rarely break loose from their icy moorings. Nearly the whole island of Greenland is covered with an immense sea of ice many thousands of feet thick, commonly called an ice cap. The snows of each year, falling on this great field of ice, are slowly absorbed, adding to the thickness and solidity of the ice cap and exerting a tremendous pressure on the solid mass. Wherever the country slopes toward the coast there is an imperceptible movement of the mass, so slow that it can hardly be

recognized from year to year. Scientists have estimated it at four feet a year.

Gradually the wall-like ends of the ice cap are forced into the sea, and these are called glaciers. Year after year the enormous pressure inland sends the ice further into the water, but the whole mass is so solid that no force seems great enough to wrest a piece from the main body. But the all-powerful sea performs the seeming miracle. It is the upward pressure of the water on the floating end of the glacier that finally wears down its strength and causes it to burst from the ice cap with the roar of a thousand cannons. This is the birth of the iceberg.

Slowly the released mammoth moves first one way and then the other. Great pieces drop off into the sea, but finally it finds its equilibrium. Then it begins its long journey to the south, moved by the strong Arctic current running deep and strong hundreds of fathoms below the water's surface, and grasping the submerged ends of the berg in a relentless grip. Further south, where the berg meets the northward current of the gulf stream, the underlying Arctic current is still strong enough to push the mass along, but the opposite pressure from above and beneath wears great holes in the solid body and the mass which centuries labored to create dies in a few short months.

Weighting Ice by Measure.  
A correspondent of the Western Druggist complains that he is continually defrauded in the ice delivered for his soda fountain, and weighing not being exactly practicable, he wants to know if he cannot find the true weight of a chunk of ice by measurement.

St. Louis druggists are not alone in their complaint about short weight on ice, and the explanation for the diminutive size of a 100-pound chunk of ice, namely, that it is the coldness of it which has contracted it so, will be as familiar to them as to their brethren in ill luck in Chicago. As to the question of our correspondent, that is entirely apropos, and we take pleasure in assisting him. The calculation is quite simple if we remember that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. One cubic foot equals 12 times 12 times 12, or 1,728 cubic inches. Dividing this by the number of pounds of water gives us 1,728, divided by 62.5, equals 27.65. Hence, one pound of water measures 27.65 cubic inches, which for 100 pounds makes 2,765 cubic inches. While ice blocks, as delivered, are not always of exactly rectangular shape, yet in a majority of cases the weight could be determined approximately correct. We would advise our readers to try this plan, appealing to the scale when their figures are doubted.—American Cultivator.

Fair Enough.  
His fiancée—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor?  
He—Reverse our conditions and try me.—Harlem Life.

"I have a nickel which the McKinley train ran over," said one boy to another. "That's nothing," replied the latter. "I have a headache which I got because the whistles woke me up when the train went through, and I couldn't go to sleep again."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

If a man has kin, it is equivalent to having troubles.

AN ICEBERG.

recovered from year to year. Scientists have estimated it at four feet a year.

Gradually the wall-like ends of the ice cap are forced into the sea, and these are called glaciers. Year after year the enormous pressure inland sends the ice further into the water, but the whole mass is so solid that no force seems great enough to wrest a piece from the main body. But the all-powerful sea performs the seeming miracle. It is the upward pressure of the water on the floating end of the glacier that finally wears down its strength and causes it to burst from the ice cap with the roar of a thousand cannons. This is the birth of the iceberg.

Slowly the released mammoth moves first one way and then the other. Great pieces drop off into the sea, but finally it finds its equilibrium. Then it begins its long journey to the south, moved by the strong Arctic current running deep and strong hundreds of fathoms below the water's surface, and grasping the submerged ends of the berg in a relentless grip. Further south, where the berg meets the northward current of the gulf stream, the underlying Arctic current is still strong enough to push the mass along, but the opposite pressure from above and beneath wears great holes in the solid body and the mass which centuries labored to create dies in a few short months.

Weighting Ice by Measure.  
A correspondent of the Western Druggist complains that he is continually defrauded in the ice delivered for his soda fountain, and weighing not being exactly practicable, he wants to know if he cannot find the true weight of a chunk of ice by measurement.

St. Louis druggists are not alone in their complaint about short weight on ice, and the explanation for the diminutive size of a 100-pound chunk of ice, namely, that it is the coldness of it which has contracted it so, will be as familiar to them as to their brethren in ill luck in Chicago. As to the question of our correspondent, that is entirely apropos, and we take pleasure in assisting him. The calculation is quite simple if we remember that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. One cubic foot equals 12 times 12 times 12, or 1,728 cubic inches. Dividing this by the number of pounds of water gives us 1,728, divided by 62.5, equals 27.65. Hence, one pound of water measures 27.65 cubic inches, which for 100 pounds makes 2,765 cubic inches. While ice blocks, as delivered, are not always of exactly rectangular shape, yet in a majority of cases the weight could be determined approximately correct. We would advise our readers to try this plan, appealing to the scale when their figures are doubted.—American Cultivator.

Fair Enough.  
His fiancée—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor?  
He—Reverse our conditions and try me.—Harlem Life.

"I have a nickel which the McKinley train ran over," said one boy to another. "That's nothing," replied the latter. "I have a headache which I got because the whistles woke me up when the train went through, and I couldn't go to sleep again."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

If a man has kin, it is equivalent to having troubles.

AN ICEBERG.

recovered from year to year. Scientists have estimated it at four feet a year.

Gradually the wall-like ends of the ice cap are forced into the sea, and these are called glaciers. Year after year the enormous pressure inland sends the ice further into the water, but the whole mass is so solid that no force seems great enough to wrest a piece from the main body. But the all-powerful sea performs the seeming miracle. It is the upward pressure of the water on the floating end of the glacier that finally wears down its strength and causes it to burst from the ice cap with the roar of a thousand cannons. This is the birth of the iceberg.

Slowly the released mammoth moves first one way and then the other. Great pieces drop off into the sea, but finally it finds its equilibrium. Then it begins its long journey to the south, moved by the strong Arctic current running deep and strong hundreds of fathoms below the water's surface, and grasping the submerged ends of the berg in a relentless grip. Further south, where the berg meets the northward current of the gulf stream, the underlying Arctic current is still strong enough to push the mass along, but the opposite pressure from above and beneath wears great holes in the solid body and the mass which centuries labored to create dies in a few short months.

Weighting Ice by Measure.  
A correspondent of the Western Druggist complains that he is continually defrauded in the ice delivered for his soda fountain, and weighing not being exactly practicable, he wants to know if he cannot find the true weight of a chunk of ice by measurement.

St. Louis druggists are not alone in their complaint about short weight on ice, and the explanation for the diminutive size of a 100-pound chunk of ice, namely, that it is the coldness of it which has contracted it so, will be as familiar to them as to their brethren in ill luck in Chicago. As to the question of our correspondent, that is entirely apropos, and we take pleasure in assisting him. The calculation is quite simple if we remember that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. One cubic foot equals 12 times 12 times 12, or 1,728 cubic inches. Dividing this by the number of pounds of water gives us 1,728, divided by 62.5, equals 27.65. Hence, one pound of water measures 27.65 cubic inches, which for 100 pounds makes 2,765 cubic inches. While ice blocks, as delivered, are not always of exactly rectangular shape, yet in a majority of cases the weight could be determined approximately correct. We would advise our readers to try this plan, appealing to the scale when their figures are doubted.—American Cultivator.

Fair Enough.  
His fiancée—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor?  
He—Reverse our conditions and try me.—Harlem Life.

"I have a nickel which the McKinley train ran over," said one boy to another. "That's nothing," replied the latter. "I have a headache which I got because the whistles woke me up when the train went through, and I couldn't go to sleep again."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

If a man has kin, it is equivalent to having troubles.

AN ICEBERG.

recovered from year to year. Scientists have estimated it at four feet a year.

Gradually the wall-like ends of the ice cap are forced into the sea, and these are called glaciers. Year after year the enormous pressure inland sends the ice further into the water, but the whole mass is so solid that no force seems great enough to wrest a piece from the main body. But the all-powerful sea performs the seeming miracle. It is the upward pressure of the water on the floating end of the glacier that finally wears down its strength and causes it to burst from the ice cap with the roar of a thousand cannons. This is the birth of the iceberg.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman, nor the social claims of its friends and relatives, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up and out of harm's way upon its own back.

The Crisis.  
"Gentlemen," said the orator, "this crisis will soon be at an end."  
"Thank heaven," murmured an auditor, "he's going to stop talking."—Golden Penny.

Elephantine Nurses in Miami.  
The women of Siam trust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not